

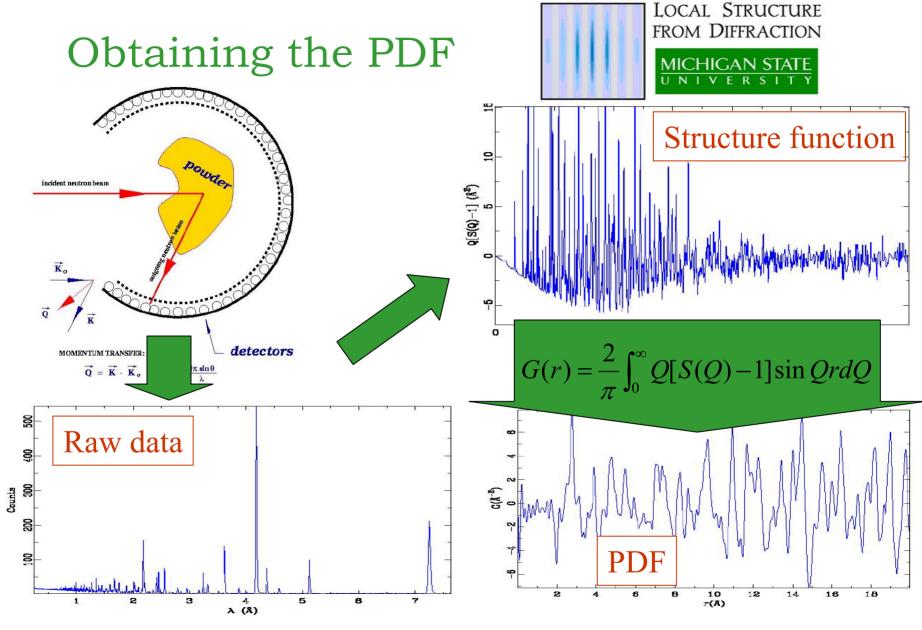
The Atomic Pair Distribution Function Method

Getting to know your atomic neighborhood

Inroduction



- Modern materials are often disordered.
- Standard crystallographic methods lose the aperiodic (disorder) information.
- We would like to be able to sit on an atom and look at our neighborhood.
- The PDF method allows us to do that (see next slide):
 - First we do a neutron or x-ray diffraction experiment
 - Then we correct the data for experimental effects
 - Then we Fourier transform the data to real-space

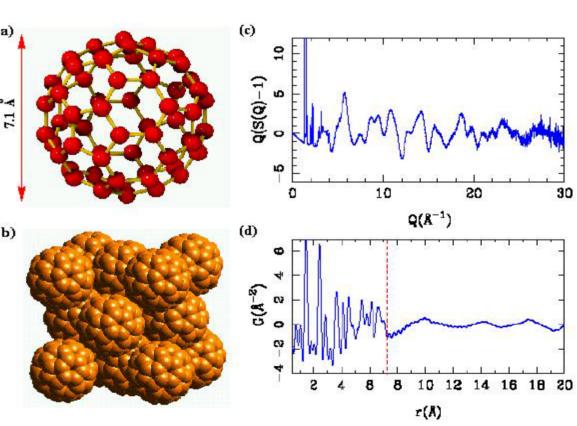


Http://www.pa.msu.edu/cmp/billinge-group

What is the PDF?

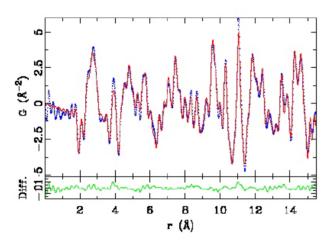
- •(a) The red ball is a C_{60} molecule. C_{60} forms a solid by the molecules clustering (b). The scattering and PDF are shown in (c) and (d) respectively.
- •Sit on an atom and look at your neighborhood. The nearest neighbor is at 1.4A distance, the second neighbor at 2.2A and so on. There are sharp peaks in G(r) at these positions. This is the structural information in the PDF.
- •There are no sharp peaks beyond 7.1A, the diameter of the ball because the balls are spinning with respect to each other. The PDF can see this.

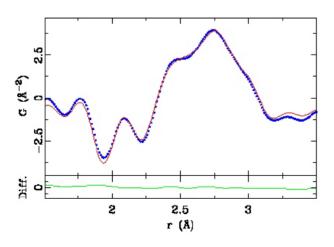




Full Profile PDF fitting using PDFFIT

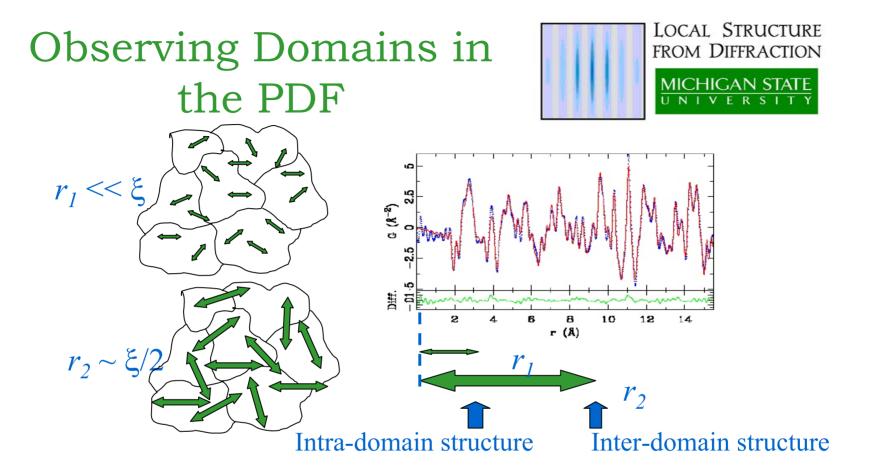






- We extract information from the PDF by fitting structural models to the data
- We use Full-profile leastsquares fitting of the PDF using the program PDFfit
- The red line is the PDF from the model, the **blue** line the data, the green line the difference.
- The data are neutron data from LaMnO₃ collected 10K at IPNS, Argonne National Laboratory, IL.
- Ref: Proffen et al., Phys. Rev. B 60, 9973 (1999).

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The PDF gives different information on different length-scales. We can see the structure within a domain at low-r and between domains at high-r.

Goodbye



• Please look elsewhere on the web-page, or check our publication list, to see the ways we are applying the PDF to learn about materials.

Thanks for the visit!